

INTIMATIONS.

THEATRE  ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

MR. WILLARD begs to announce that
THE MELVILLE OPERA COMPANY,
(PROPRIETOR—SIGNOR VERDI,
Will make their
FIRST APPEARANCE
as above on
THURSDAY NEXT, 3RD SEPTEMBER.

When
GENEE'S CHARMING OPERA
IN THREE ACTS, ENTITLED
"THE ROYAL MIDDY,"
"DER SCHAENDLICH"
Will be produced, and the following
Powerful Cast—
DON JUANITO—(Plaster) Signor G. VERDI,
of Brazil.

(Lisbon) }
 DON DOMINGO DE BARROS, Mr. F. M. PAGE.
 ROBERTO } Mr. R. DE BRUZE.
 JUNGCO (Servant to Don }
 Januario) } Mr. F. SAUNDERS.
 INDIAN PAGE..... CHOUKEA.
 MARIA (Queen of Portugal), Miss BEESFORD.
 JONNA ANTONIA (Cun- } Miss VERNIE.
 dante of the Queen) }
 JONNA ISABELLA } Ladies-in } Miss LANCE.
 JONNA BEATRICE } Waiting } BERLINGTON

FANCHETTE (Parisian) Miss EMILIE
Actress, afterwards the } MELVILLE.
Royal Middy)
CONDUCTOR & PIANIST,
SIGNOR M. A. VALENZA,
Pianist to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught).
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.

ROOM IN THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE
AT LISBON.

ACT II.
HARBOUR OF LISBON.

ACT III.
INTERIOR OF THE QUEEN'S PALACE.

DURING THIS ACT SIGNOR G. VERDI
Will Sing the Celebrated Fostillon Song,
By Mariani.

Plan now open at KELLY & WALSH'S.
Dress Circle and Stalls\$2.
Pit\$1.

Season Tickets admitting to 12 Performances

Doors open at 3.30. Commence at 9.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH,
"LA MASCOTTE."
Hongkong, 29th August, 1885. [159]

A LADY from the NORTH of SCOTLAND..
residing in EDINBURGH, offers A HOME
to CHILDREN from INDIA.
Apply to N. O. S.,

THE "GIBB" LINE OF CHINA AND
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS.
FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
VIA SINGAPORE.
Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND
Ports, and taking through Cargo to
NEW ZEALAND.
THE British Steamer:

"MOUNT LEBANON"
Captain Maxwell, will be despatched as above on
WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 2nd Prox.; at
FOUR P.M.
The Steamer has excellent Accommodation
for First Class Passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Managers.
Hongkong, 28th August 1884. [1568]

NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND
SOURABAYA, THE SAIGON
AND SINGAPORE).
THE Company's Steam-ship
"CAMORTA."
 Captain Oriello, will be despatched as above
 on or about the 5th Proximo.
 For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE, MATTHEW & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 29th August, 1835. [1889]
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s
 TOBACCO AND CIGAR LIST
 Cope's Golden Clond.
 " Bristol Birdseye.
 " Prairie Flower Mixture.
 Morris & Son's West End Mixture.
 " Gold Leaf Honey Dew.

Allen & Ginter's Cut Cables.
 " Richmond Gem.
 " Rough and Ready.
 " Turkish Mixture.
 " Golden Birdseye.
 " Richmond Straight Cut.
 " Richmond Straight Cut
 Cigarettes.

CHOICE MANILLA CIGARS.
 La " Perla del Oriente."

Bravo,
Londres,
Princess.
Damas,
Perlas,
Regalia Chica,
Regalia Oriente.
ALSO A SMALL VARIETY OF
Very Choice Havana.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hampden St. August 1885.

**HONGKONG STEAM LAUNDRY
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL THIS DAY (SATURDAY), the 29th instant, at THREE O'CLOCK in the AFTER-

the Directors together with Statement of Accounts.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd to 29th instant inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. C. HURLEY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1885. [161]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE following TELEGRAM from the COMMISSIONER of CUSTOMS at Foochow is published for General information:—

FOOCHOW, 26th August, 1885.

MIN REEF WHISTLING BUOY dragged out of position; new lies one or two miles Southward of Reef; **EAST CHANNEL FAIRWAY BUOY** also dragged; new lies in

ROCK BUOY position uncertain.
By Command, **FREDERICK STEWART,**
Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 27th August, 1885. [1566]

T. ALGAR AND COMPANY,
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS.
RENTS COLLECTED.
BROWN, JONES & CO

MOURNING STATIONERY &c.
 MONUMENTS ERECTED.
 6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSARY
CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PERFORMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DENTISTS' SUPPLIERS,
And
STERILIZED WATER MAKERS.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED.
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson & Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. (2)

DR. L. ENGELHARDT,
PHYSICIAN & OPERATIVE SURGEON,
SPECIALIST IN
DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR,
NOSE AND THROAT,
HEART AND LUNGS,
WOMEN AND CHILDREN,
BRUISES AND SPRAINS, AND
ALL SURGICAL CASES IN GENERAL.
Office: 11, Robinson Road, Hongkong.
Office Hours: 10 to 12 A.M. and 2 to 5 P.M.
Kowloon, 18th August, 1886. (1000)

LEA AND PERKINS' SAUCE
The Original and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
has the signature of
Wm. Lea & Co. on the label.
Sole Wholesale for
the Straits Settlements,
Singapore, and
Canton & Hongkong, London.

LEA AND PERKINS' SAUCE
Of Green and Other
Flavors.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name. Correspondents are requested to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only. Advertisements and subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until discontinued.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 29TH, 1886.

As bearing on the question of the suggested alliance between England and China it may be interesting to note what Mr. Duxbury, British Minister to the United States, has to say on the relations of China and Russia in his new work entitled "Central Asian Questions." We have not yet seen the book itself, but from the extracts given in the reviews a very fair idea may be gathered of what Mr. Duxbury's views are. He does not deal directly with the question of the suggested alliance; probably he had completed his work before the suggestion was put forward. As regards Russian designs on China, however, he says:—"Whether in Kashgaria or in Korea, or the Amur or the Ili, the Chinese have as much to apprehend from Russian force and fraud as England has at Herat and in Afghan Turkestan. The Chinese cannot be reproached with any of the apathy or indifference to Imperial necessities that must be laid to the charge of the present responsible governors of England. They still believe that the true way to meet an enemy is to show a bold front to his advances, to take their own measures, and to scorn to ask promises from him which they know must be unmeaning and will never be kept. They also know their own mind. The power of China is not yet equal to the vastness of her pretensions, but it will some day enable her to make them good in face of every rival. When England and Russia have reached the limit of their resources and authority in Asia, China will be developing the power to hold her own and to exercise on the future history of the world that influence which cannot yet be measured with any degree of accuracy." That Russia will endeavor to annex all the territory she safely can on the northern frontiers of China there can be no doubt, but aggression in that direction now-a-days will not be found such an easy matter as it was twenty-five years ago. China was able to command the restoration of Kuldja five years ago, and since then she has had the opportunity of testing her military strength against France with results not altogether unfavorable to herself. The recent operations in Tonquin developed a warlike spirit in the whole of the Chinese nation, and with the adoption of European arms, tactics, and discipline, the military power of the Celestial Empire is daily becoming more formidable. Any aggression by Russia in the north would therefore not only be resented but would be opposed by no inconsiderable force of arms. The recent rumours of Russian designs on Korea were a signal for the immediate movement of large bodies of troops toward the frontier, and that China would be found ready to fight on any part of the coast of that island there can be little doubt. Mr. Duxbury believes in the future military greatness of China, as is shown in the extract above given, and he goes on to say:—"China is now the least powerful factor in the Central Asian problem; but unless her rulers are extremely apathetic she is the Power that will acquire material strength in the greatest degree. The day of hostile collision between England and Russia will not wait until China is ready to take her proper share in the struggle; but when both combatants have retired exhausted from the fray, or have reconciled themselves to the new conditions which may have been created, China will be ready, not merely to hold her own, but to benefit by the blunders and shortcomings of her neighbors." In this passage no doubt the advocates of an Anglo-Chinese alliance might find some ground on which to argue in support of their scheme. Why, it may be said, not avail ourselves of an alliance with China and obtain her assistance in the struggle with Russia instead of first doing all the work and leaving her to reap the ad-

vantage of it afterwards? It is undeniable that if while we were at war with Russia hostilities broke out between China and the latter power, the Chinese would be able to create a valuable diversion in our favour, but both sides of the question must be looked at, and on the whole the disadvantages of such an alliance far outweigh the advantages. In the first place we do not look upon China as an ally on whose faith we could implicitly rely, and it is quite certain that Russia would exercise every blandishment to keep her quiet while she herself was engaged in hostilities with England. Moreover, China could afford us no assistance in Afghanistan, and however powerful she might be to repel any invasion of her own territory (which would certainly not be much at that time) her ability to make an effective incursion into Russian territory would be quite a different matter. On the other hand such an alliance would impose on England obligations which might become extremely inconvenient to fulfill. We have practically no interests in the Amur region, and to mix ourselves up with a quarrel that might arise between Russia and China would be the height of folly. If Russia were to invade Korea it might become advisable to afford China some temporary assistance to repel the invasion, though we doubt whether the public at home would consent to a war in relation to a country about which so little is known as the Korean Kingdom. The true policy of England in this matter is to strengthen her own position in the Far East to such an extent that she would not be affected by the advance of Russia. The acquisition of Port Hamilton was a step in this direction.

The German proverb "Speech is silver, silence is gold" is one that should be taken to heart by Ambassadors-elect. We refer especially to those of the United States. Perhaps it is the system of interviewing public men so much in vogue in the Great Republic that is chiefly responsible for the fact, but newly appointed officials in that country seem to think that it is incumbent upon them to seize the first opportunity to declare the faith that is in them. Now, in America men are often appointed ministers to countries concerning which they know absolutely nothing, the appointment being usually a party reward. Such being the case, one would imagine they would preserve a discreet silence on subjects and countries concerning which they had everything to learn. Not so, however; with strange fatuity they rush blindly into statements derived at second-hand, often totally incorrect, or else deliver immature and ill-judged opinions, or they subsequently bitterly regret having uttered. Mr. HUBBARD, who has just succeeded the Hon. JOHN A. BIRNBAUM in Tokio as American Minister, can hardly expect to find himself a *persona grata* to the Japanese after his unbecomingly reference to them at San Francisco as "the little brown people." The Japanese are a small race, it is true, and Mr. HUBBARD is a man of vast proportions, but they are not brown, and if they had been of that tint it would not have excused the bad taste of the remark. Mr. DENVER, the new Minister to China, has also seen fit to talk a great deal of rubbish about China and the Chinese, of whom he knows absolutely nothing. He would have shown infinitely more sense had he made no avowal of policy and offered no pledge. His utterances have subjected him to no little adverse criticism, and have certainly done him no good with any class either in the States or in China. The Californians complain that he has drawn his slender stock of knowledge of American relations with China from merchants in the Eastern States, and other critics appear to think that the new Minister believes his main duty is to advertise American manufactures in China. Mr. DEBBY is doubtless a well-meaning man, sincerely anxious to promote the interests of his country, but he has not so far shown much judgment in his public statements; he would have done much better if he had been merely content to listen and maintain that silence which is a diplomat especially is golden.

The English Press are rather conspicuous for their ignorance of geography, and are constantly dropping into dire confusion concerning distant dependencies of the British Crown. It seems, however, that English journalists have no monopoly of ignorance on this subject. Foreign journals have also frequently distinguished themselves by confounding one place with another, and giving their readers wonderful portentions of fact. Here is one specimen of the kind. A telegram from St. Petersburg, published in the *Independence Belge*, says:—"The English, in establishing in Quelpart (at Port Hamilton) a number of coal depots, have fortified fortifications, and laid a submarine cable between Quelpart and an island off the mouth of the Yangtze. It seems that three Russian men-of-war, stationed in the waters of Quelpart did not observe the laying of the cable." In the first place the English have not established a station at Quelpart at all; they have not laid a submarine cable between Quelpart and the mouth of the Yangtze; and the Russian men-of-war could not have been lying in the waters of Quelpart because there is no shelter on any part of the coast of that island there can be little doubt. Mr. Duxbury believes in the future military greatness of China, as is shown in the extract above given, and he goes on to say:—"China is now the least powerful factor in the Central Asian problem; but unless her rulers are extremely apathetic she is the Power that will acquire material strength in the greatest degree. The day of hostile collision between England and Russia will not wait until China is ready to take her proper share in the struggle; but when both combatants have retired exhausted from the fray, or have reconciled themselves to the new conditions which may have been created, China will be ready, not merely to hold her own, but to benefit by the blunders and shortcomings of her neighbors." In this passage no doubt the advocates of an Anglo-Chinese alliance might find some ground on which to argue in support of their scheme. Why, it may be said, not avail ourselves of an alliance with China and obtain her assistance in the struggle with Russia instead of first doing all the work and leaving her to reap the ad-

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We learn that the steamer *Tatzen*, which left here on the 20th instant for Foochow to load for Australia, encountered the typhoon on her way up and that during the storm the chief engineer met with an accident.

About \$300 worth of prepared opium, says the *Alta*, concealed in the jauling of the steamer of the *Arctic*, also some tobacco and Chinese wearing apparel, have been seized by the Customs officers at San Francisco.

The Japanese papers say a new villain has been discovered in the Takahama Colliery, which proves to be very extensive. The yield of the mine is said to have lately greatly increased, and in the opinion of a foreign engineer it will be remunerative for the next twenty years.

We learn from Macao that Mr. J. M. Gaudes, whose extradition had been asked for by the Hongkong Government, was on Wednesday afternoon a prisoner at the Custom House, and was being taken to the Custom House to face any charge that may be made against him.

A Paris telegram of the 25th July in the American papers says:—General De Courcy telegraphed from Haid that affairs are improving in Annam. He has recovered \$2,000,000 treasure from the French, and has been ordered to return to the French Legation at Haid. Thurnet's father has been captured and is now a prisoner.

It is stated that the *Kyoto Unyu Kaisha* steamer *Sagami Maru* will shortly leave Yokohama for Newcastle, with a crew for the *Nanika* *Kan*. She will return with a cargo of mails ordered by the British War Department. The next two ships will be the *Shikoku Maru* and the *Wai Shing Maru*. The *Shikoku Maru* will be ordered to England and back by Japanese officers only.

The new edition of the "Tientsin-chi-yeh" the Chinese translation of the *Illustrated London Directory*, which Dr. Hirth says is to be published for the year 1886, is now in the hands of the printer. It is a very valuable work, and will be a great help to those who are interested in the Far East. It is a very valuable work, and will be a great help to those who are interested in the Far East.

At the Supreme Court yesterday morning, Mr. Justice Aickroyd announced that he would deliver four reserved judgments at 10.30 a.m. today. The first judgment was in the case of *Shing King v. Poon* and *Others v. The Wei Shing Maru*. The judgment was in favor of the plaintiff.

The *Meiji Nippo* (translated by the *Japan Mail*) says:—"A foreign firm at Yokohama, which has enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most successful in the country, has recently suffered a severe loss. The loss is said to be the result of a fire which broke out in the warehouse of the firm. The loss is said to be the result of a fire which broke out in the warehouse of the firm."

The Government Astronomer reported yesterday:—"The barometer has risen in the south and fallen in the north. The wind is from the south-east. The temperature is moderate. The humidity is high. The moon is in the constellation of the Virgin. The moon is in the constellation of the Virgin."

From the *Japan papers* we learn that the *Kyoto Unyu Kaisha* has resolved to amalgamate with the M.B.S. Co., and presumably the latter company has arrived at the same decision with regard to the *Kyoto Unyu Kaisha*. A vessel of the company is now at the wharf, and the amalgamation, understanding to allow 8 per cent. interest on the shares of both companies and to bear any loss that may be incurred by the company, is now being carried out.

Mr. W. S. Crowell, the new U.S. Consul at Amoy, arrived yesterday. He is a man of high standing, and is well known in the States. He is a man of high standing, and is well known in the States. He is a man of high standing, and is well known in the States.

The commission despatched to Haid to inquire into the treatment of Japanese who had accepted employment there, discovered that one planter who had engaged one hundred and fifty Japanese had been guilty of maltreatment of the most atrocious kind. The Japanese were kept in a state of slavery, and were forced to work for long hours without pay. The commission has ordered the planter to be punished, and has ordered the Japanese to be freed.

The English Press are rather conspicuous for their ignorance of geography, and are constantly dropping into dire confusion concerning distant dependencies of the British Crown. It seems, however, that English journalists have no monopoly of ignorance on this subject. Foreign journals have also frequently distinguished themselves by confounding one place with another, and giving their readers wonderful portentions of fact. Here is one specimen of the kind. A telegram from St. Petersburg, published in the *Independence Belge*, says:—"The English, in establishing in Quelpart (at Port Hamilton) a number of coal depots, have fortified fortifications, and laid a submarine cable between Quelpart and an island off the mouth of the Yangtze. It seems that three Russian men-of-war, stationed in the waters of Quelpart did not observe the laying of the cable." In the first place the English have not established a station at Quelpart at all; they have not laid a submarine cable between Quelpart and the mouth of the Yangtze; and the Russian men-of-war could not have been lying in the waters of Quelpart because there is no shelter on any part of the coast of that island there can be little doubt. Mr. Duxbury believes in the future military greatness of China, as is shown in the extract above given, and he goes on to say:—"China is now the least powerful factor in the Central Asian problem; but unless her rulers are extremely apathetic she is the Power that will acquire material strength in the greatest degree. The day of hostile collision between England and Russia will not wait until China is ready to take her proper share in the struggle; but when both combatants have retired exhausted from the fray, or have reconciled themselves to the new conditions which may have been created, China will be ready, not merely to hold her own, but to benefit by the blunders and shortcomings of her neighbors." In this passage no doubt the advocates of an Anglo-Chinese alliance might find some ground on which to argue in support of their scheme. Why, it may be said, not avail ourselves of an alliance with China and obtain her assistance in the struggle with Russia instead of first doing all the work and leaving her to reap the ad-

Mr. Minami, the new Japanese Consul for Hongkong, arrived yesterday by the O. & C. steamer *Arctic*.

The French frigate *Admiral Dupuy*, flying the flag of Vice-Admiral Bissier, arrived at Yokohama from Kobe on the 21st instant.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Andrey*, with the next outward French mail, leaves Singapore this morning for Saigon and this port.

The Pacific Mail steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, with the next American mail, left San Francisco for Yokohama and this port on the 19th instant.

We omitted, when extracting recent military promotions from the *London Gazette* yesterday, to note that of Captain Duxbury, Army Pay Department, who has been promoted to the rank of Major.

The steamer *Norfolk*, which arrived here yesterday morning from Hongkong, brought up the *Mail* of the 25th instant. The *Mail* contains a full account of the recent operations in Tonquin, and of the military strength of the Chinese nation.

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SUPREME COURT.

28th August.

In Summary Jurisdiction.

Before Mr. Justice Aickroyd.

REZNIEK v. ROZARIO, \$630.

The claim was brought upon a promissory note dated the 30th April last, payable on demand.

Mr. Watson appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Caldwell for the defendant.

The defendant admitted the claim. He said it was not for money lent, but was due on a promissory note. He had offered to pay the note, but the plaintiff had refused to accept it.

His Lordship asked if there had not been another case against the defendant.

Mr. Caldwell said there had been a claim by Mr. Viera, which was not settled yet.

His Lordship said the defendant had not asked for time, and had only asked to offer the plaintiff a promissory note. Judgment would therefore be given for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with costs.

J. M. HANSON v. Mrs. PALMER, \$163.38.

His Lordship said the defendant had admitted the claim, and the case had been adjourned to see whether anything could be done to enforce certain rights which the defendant claimed to have in this colony. She had also spoken of difficulties with respect to her receipt of letters and money from America. Those were matters, however, into which Mr. Hanson could not go, and with which the court had nothing to do.

His Lordship said the defendant had not asked for time, and had only asked to offer the plaintiff a promissory note. Judgment would therefore be given for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with costs.

THE CASE OF WOODWARD.

His Lordship said the defendant had admitted the claim, and the case had been adjourned to see whether anything could be done to enforce certain rights which the defendant claimed to have in this colony. She had also spoken of difficulties with respect to her receipt of letters and money from America. Those were matters, however, into which Mr. Hanson could not go, and with which the court had nothing to do.

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